ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING. WEST VA., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1878.

**VOLUME XXVI---NUMBER 308** 

# The Intelligencer.

have were made under the most favorthe droumtances. The day was almost na, the atmosphere perfectly clear, and all the conditions for the grandest stabilities which nature vouchsafes to to record that in this section so and of the grand display as we had a mursity of Old Probe, a dead failure. s seemed to be as mad as a wet jes. The simosphere was choked with stpane that would give even the faintest rispee of the phenomenon. A steady nis, with an unseemly show of spite subed earth's face, and kept all her didren indoors, and a voice of laments ion went up from all our households is the children with smoked glass in heir hands would not be comforted. In at the old folks themselves were disappointed, not for themselves, but like the nus who goes to the circus, it was all on smust of the children. Never mind though, there will be another, eclipse shoul the beginning of the next century

The New York Times, in a carefully prepared article on "The Congressional Cottast South," mentions among the disrich which may be carried by the Re-phlicans, with proper effort, "the First We think that the sect in its judgment. First District may choose a Republican Representative to the next House. It is the only district in the State of which so numbers of Congress is the matter of tid interest in the canvass; and so in this district, and to secure this result the make this their principal contest.

House of Representatives. The Senate the Democracy, and if the House also be controlled by that organization, the most nischierous results may follow. It aght also to be remembered that in case he decision of the next Presidential election should go to the House of Repre statives, as possibly it may, it is the House to be chosen in the ensuing can raw on which the grave responsibility will rest of deciding the great question It is important also for the peace of the country that sectional lines shall cease folid delegations from the North for one South for another is not a desirable con vill not be realized, if there can be ar

hir contest in the respective Congression It is true that the First district has ben reckoned Democratic, and has repestedly chosen a Democratic representa trict is Democratic at the present time. There is great disgust amongst the people towards the present Democratic House. It has shown neither abilty nor patriotism. It has been reckenly partisan. It disturbed and, to s considerable extent, prostrated the bus sess of the country. The majority of the leaders are, with scarcely an excep tion, pestilent and unscrupulous dema the welfare and happiness of the people not the pacification and prosperity of the Union, but the power and permanency of primary consideration. The country not clamorous for another such House. nonsands of Democrats who have not a particle of faith in the "absolute paper tey" nonsense, and who are thorough lydagusted with their demagogical leador having, to so great an extent, committed the party to this stupendous folly. They are men of conservative instincts, who have read history, who believe in the doctrines of Jackson and Benton and

con of experience are in favor of a

specie currency, or of paper money con-

in this city, who know that their business

interests are at stake in the coming

tociss, and who will never follow their enders in their mad, partisan warfar on the cralit, honor and prosperity of Give us the right kind of a candidate and we will elect him," is the voice of the roters-a voice which is growing stronger, definetive and more emphatic every tay. The character of the nominee is ndeed, a matter of first class importance He must be a man of unquestionable in egrity, of pure patriotism and of supe rior shility. He must be well known in he district, must have a record of ser rice to the State, and must be a thorough publican, as Republicanism is defin in the Cincinnati platform. If the district be carried, it will be gained by fair, 'open fight for honest money, the of the public the reform of the civil service, the preserration of the fruits of the war for the Cuice, the equal rights of capitalists and rers, and the protection and pros-Perity of all classes and conditions. It is stial, therefore, that we have a can fidate who can take the field, face the tolers, discuss the pending issues and or takine and achieve a victory. It is idle

didate, when fairly indicated by the judgis ill be seen visions of the eclipse at ment and voice of the Republicans of the district, has no right to decline the posisidered. The possibility of defeat, and the influence which that fact may have on one's ambitious expectations in the "I had no thought of rank," said Genera Grant, recently, referring to his early army experiences, "all I did was to tr and make myself useful." It is this kind of self-forgetting patriotism that we now need in a Congressional leader. believe that the voters will sustain, re member and honor such a candidate, no only in the canvass, but for the future years. We attempt no dictation and that the importance of the contest may be appreciated and that the hand may the bapper which can bear it for

## The Third South Carolina Nulli

In all the Southern States there ar citizens of the highest respectability and of much responsibility in property, who want peace, law, and order, and the su premacy of the National Constitution So there were in 1860. But these were then overborne by the more ignorant, numerous, reckless, and violent elements, and their influence is insufficient now to keep these elements down. These do not want peace, law, and order, and the su-premacy of the National Union. They want peace, law, and order, and the supremacy of the National Union. They are determined to renew the contest against the Union. These are they that have raised the head of nullishing again in South Carolina, and that rule the State.

The manner in which they have now raised the conflict is by defying the reverse the conflict is by defying the reverse that is a supremental to the Sherman House, where breaktast was awaiting him. Subscreaktast have raised the head of nulli" tion again in South Carolina, and that rule

raised the conflict is by defying the rev enue laws. It is a repetition of the nulli-fication of 1832, when a convention pass-ed an ordinance forbidding the collection of taxes by the United States. But the manner is now meaner than then; for out-laws are banded to resist the collection United States, and repudiating the juris-diction of the national courts. This re-sistance to the collection of the excise on spirits has been going on a long time, and has become a large organization. The way in which it brought on this issue has before been told in our Washington cor-

of Ladd, where a noted outlaw and dealer drivers. As they approached the house Ladd tried to shoot them with his rifle but the cap snapped without firing the gnu and while he was recaping, one of th officers shot him. They were immediately imprisoned and indicted for murder. By a statute of the United States, prosecucolor of their office, shall, on application be transferred to the courts of the United States. This is indispensable to the national inrisdiction; otherwise, a sedi tions locality could nullify all United States jurisdiction.

application was duly made and was refused by the South Carolina Judge Kershaw, upon the frivolous ground tha s the officers, by their own showing, wer erts the supremacy of the State of Carolina, and, in his decision, he shall attempt to enforce its law, and shall take these officers from the State courts, judicial to the executive departments, and grave consequences will follow. And the South Carolina papers repeat this

of the United States, first by different in structions from Secretary Sherman and I. I. Z, or the unknown quantity, in corpus, in case of refusal of the applicaour politics at the present time; but this tion, the latter instructing to appeal to 
is not the whole question. There are the Supreme Court of the State; and secstructing to take out a suit of hab ond by the disaffection of Special Couns Earl of Charleston, who was engaged to assist the government. But it is now understood that the writ of habeas corpus will be applied for, and will be backed up by a posses. Meanwhile, the South Carolina papers are sounding the gong of State sovereignty, and arousing the spirit of sedition as they did is 1832-'33 and in

Silss Wright, and who know that all the This is a crisis to the National Union It is a crisis to the National Union.

Is supremacy is now to be defended by resolute, prompt, and firmly supported acts by the administration, or it is to be broken down. Of course the Northern Democratic leaders will take the side of gold and silver. We believe that there tre scores, if not hundreds, of such men South Carolina, and will do all they ca Government and to encourage seditions Thurman, Headricks, Pendleton, Voo hees, Vallandigham, and the rest did in the accession. This is that folly which the accession. This is that folly which then led them to destruction, and will again. But when the President took: a firm stand for asserting the supremacy of the National Government, the people rose up to back him, and the Democratic ranks described the folly stricken leaders. So they will again when the President takes such a stand for asserting the supremacy of the National Union against. South Carolina or any other nullification or rebellion as will plainly present the issue to the people. Such a cause would reduce the Democratic leaders in the North to the same vagabond condition that they were left in by the Democratic masses from 1860 to 1864. Such a stand as a President mights and should make in this affair would brush away all thought of the failures of conciliation, and of the failures of conciliation and of the failures of conciliation and the failures of conciliation and the failures of conciliation and the failures of concernment currency, leaving that that all dues from the laborer. Fifth—They sent to war to war to war to perpetuate and that all dues from the laborer. Fifth—They sent the laborer fount in the labore paid of the failures of conciliation, and of the appointments, and of the civil service

> Carolina nullification rattlesnake. Dangerous Counterfeit.

rules—whatever they may be, and would raily the people upon the issue whether the National Union is to live, or is to be

stung to death by the venom of the South

KEARNEY,

The California Labor Agitator, in Boston.

Him by the Workingmen.

Borron, July 28.—Dennis Kearney, the great labor agitator of Calfornis, whose arrival has been anticipated here for the past few days, reached this city early this forenoon. During the last week the labor organizations and leaders of various political parties claiming to represent the cause of the workingmen have been arranging for his reception, and consequently when he stepped from the train be ascertained from official reports still there were numerous friends on hand to Boston, July 28 .- Dennis Kearney, the ranging for his reception, and conse-quently when he stepped from the train there were numerous friends, on hand to welcome him. He was met by a large-sized procession, and one that was quite respectable in its appearance, headed by men to be put in office," and "The spiri

The procession embraced divisions of the United Sons of Toil and workingmen the United Sons of Toll and workingmen generally. The depot was literally jammed by people of all ages and conditions in life, and as Kearney made his appearance he wis greeted with prolonged and dealening theers. Kearney seemed somewhat dilaphiated after his tiresome journey from San Francisco, which he left on Sunday last. His longest stop was half an hour at Chicago. He appeared without any collar on, but the reison for his seeming neglect in this direction was fully explained by a large boil which he carried on the back of his neck and which he had reared during the trip.

A committee of workingmen took him in charge, and he was rapidly driven in a barouche to the Sherman House, where breaktsat was awaiting him. Subequently the procession reached the hotel,

FELLOW-WORKINGMEN: You FELLOW-WORKINGMEN: You will excuse me for not being able to address you on this occasion. However, you will be amply repaid by hearing me in the near future. I bring glad tidings from California. We left the plains of California atrewn with the festering carcasses of public plunderers, (Applance) We hope to see the united sons of tool similarly organized. I do not intend to address a faction, a class or apparty. My simple mission is to address the honest, horny-fasted sons of tool. [Obers, I have proclaimed from the inception of this movement, "Death to machine politicians!" [applance], "death to thieving capitalists!" [applance], "dand death upon death to murdering, plundering, theiving land pirates!" [Cheers.] Now, friends, I hope you will excuse une from taking any further action to-day, as I stated at the outset you will have ample oportunity to hear me in open air meetings. I hope, however, to see the workingmen organized in this State, and to see them carry the next Gubernstorial election. [Cheers.] We do not propose to take

public press, but I thank God I am not a man the newspapers made; I am one of God's own men. I am not a man wh cares for newspaper notoriety. I despite the monopoly-infested press of the United States. (Applause.) Workingmen used to look up to the starry banner as floating

lew nights will address a mass meeting of the workingmen in Fancuit Hall, the "Old Cradle of Liberty," in this city. This hall has already been granted for the purpose, much to the dissatisfaction of many of the aristocratic and high-toned many of the aristocratic and high-toned or class, who look upon Kearney as a Communist and agitator, whose words will produce more harm than good in the community. However, the city officials, with that consistency which has always accredited Boston people with being among the leading exponents of liberality and fair play, granted the privilege maked by the workingmen in spite of the objectors. The arrival of Kearney and the objects of his visit here are leading themes everywhere to-light, and his movements and sayings will be watched with the utmost interest during his so-journ in these parts.

## What Democracy Has Done for the Laboring Man.

First—Before the rebellion they held 4,000,000 laborers in slavery, thus degrad-ing the whole mass of laborers in the

country.

Second—They refused to pass the Homestead law.

Third—They went to war to perpetu-

duction of the tariff, that American labor might be reduced to competition with
the half paid labor of foreign countries.
Ninth—They have refused encouragement to commerce, through which our
surplus production might find a profitable foreign market.
Tenth—They have ambarred.

ble foreign market.

Tenth—They have embarraseed and re-tarded the public business by unwise re-ductions of the clerical force in the de-

This and achieve a victory. It is idle to nominate a man in whose success no lody believes, who prefers his present field National Bank, Pittsfield, Mass., has feating the make an earnest and vigoress context. The district cannot be second of the frontier settlements, and with the same plate as the recent market an apply of unempton on the frontier settlements, and with the same plate as the recent market an additional supply of unempton on the frontier settlements, and with the same plate as the recent market an additional supply of unempton of the frontier settlements, and with the same plate as the recent market an additional supply of unempton of the frontier settlements, and with the same plate as the recent market an additional supply of unempton of the frontier settlements. partments.

Eleventh—They have attempted the re-

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Colonel Anderson, Aid-de-Camp to General Sherman, has nearly completed his collection of portraits of each officer who has completed by the state of the TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCES manded the U.S. Army. He is endeav oring to discover relatives or descend-ant of Lieutenant Colonel Josiah Har

mer and Major General James Wilkin

Portraits of Army Commanders

with the dates of command, as lar-as can be ascertained from official reports still in existence:

Major General George Washington, June 15, 1775, to December 23, 1783.

Major General Henry Knox, December 23, 1783, to June 20, 1784.

Lieutenant Colonel Josish Harmar, General-in-Chief by brevet, September, 1788, to March, 1791.

Major General Arthur St. Clair, March, 1791, to March, 1792.

Major General James Wilkinson, December 15, 1796, to December 15, 1796.

Lieutenant General George Washington, July, 1798, to his death, December 14, 1799.

Major General James Wilkinson again

100, July, 1795, to his death, December 14, 1799.

Major General James Wilkinson again June, 1800, to January, 1812.

Major General Henry Dearborn, January, 1812, to June, 1815.

Major General Jacob Brown, June, 1815, to February 24, 1828.

Major General Alexander Macomb, May, 1823, to June, 1841.

Major General Winfield Scott. Brevet Lieutenane General, June, 1841, to November 11, 1861.

Major General George Benton McClelland, November 11, 1861, to March 11, 1862.

Jand, Povelister, 1862.

Major, General Henry W. Halleck, July 11, 1862, to March 12, 1864.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, March 12, 1864, to July 25, 1866, and as General to March 4, 1869.

General W. T. Sherman, since March 4, 1869.

A STRANGE STORY OF THE SEA is told y a captain just arrived at New York. the vesses in the hatches, soaked the a successful observation of the eclipse decks, and made for the nearest port. A

THE Bank of France has lately resolved not to pay counterfeit bills. A great deal of objection is made to this measure by the French press, which see in it an at-tack on that confidence which is requisite for paper circulation. It is objected that even should there be considerable losses made that counterfeiting is impossible ousiness men, many of whom refuse t ake the bills, alleging that they are too

## SPORTING NEWS.

Naratoga Races.

BOGARDUS AGAIN A WINNEY.

yards rise. Captain Shelley retired at the eighty-ninth bird, having killed only saxty-four, while Bogardus had killed seventy-seven. The latter continued shooting and killed eighty-four out of Captain Bogardus' score to-day, in the

igeon shooting match with Capt. Shel-ey, is the highest ever made in England. AGAIN POSTPONED.
TORONTO, July 29.—The Ross-Hanlon

## YELLOW FEVER.

Yellow Jack at New Orleans NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—In answer to sletter from Collector Smith, asking for nformation on the subject, President choopen, of the Board of Health, says fever exists at the p that it would not be proper to issue clear bills of health to vessels leaving this port. The Board of Health reports to moon the total number of cases of yellow

noon the total number of cases of yellow lever 80, deaths 33.

Oharles F. Brown, Superintendent of the Jones Ice Factory, died of yellow lever.

Franklin, Louisiana, Natchez, Port Gibson, Mississippi and other villages bare established quarantines against New Orleans.

Gibbon, Mississiph and other villages have established quarantines against New Orleans.

QUARRETINE BOTH BY LAND AND SEA.

GALVESTON, July 29.—The Board of Health to-day decided to quarantine both by land and weat. Hereafter all incoming trains will be boarded at Highland Station and persons from infected ports will be detained. The steamer Harlan, of the Morgan Line, with freight from New Orleans, was not, permitted to pass the quarantine station and returned to Morgan Line, with relight from New Orleans, was not permitted to pass the quarantine station and returned to Morgan Line, with relight from New Orleans, was not permitted to pass the quarantine station and returned to Morgan Line, with relight from New Orleans and the satishishment of a quarantine at most of the ports below Cairo, Captain Scudder announces that the Anchor Line will universely the ports below Cairo, Captain Scudder announces that the Anchor Line will universely the contact 3.12.25; second, 4.18:20; third, they were the following of the eclipse, to-day: First contact—4.35:30½. Second contact—5.29.38½. Third contact—6.40:52½. Washington time.

Fr. Worth, Texas, July 29.—Complete apparatus, good weather and skilling in obtaining many points regarded by the Observatory as valuable in scientific alcounts. A fair drawing of the eclipse and a photograph of the motor were obtained. Time of first contact—4.35:30½. Second contact—5.29.3½. Third contact—6.40:52½. Washington time.

Fr. Worth, Texas, July 29.—Complete apparatus, good weather and skilling in the contact—6.40:52½. Washington time.

Fr. Worth, Texas, July 29.—Complete apparatus, good weather and skilling in the contact—6.40:52½. Washington time.

Fr. Worth, Texas, July 29.—Complete apparatus, good weather and skilling in the contact—6.40:52½. Washington time.

Fr. Worth, Texas, July 29.—Complete apparatus, good weather and skilling in the contact—6.40:52½. Washington time.

Fr. Worth, Texas, July 29.—Complete apparatus, good weather and skilling in the contact—6.40:52½. Washington time QUARANTINE BOTH BY LAND AND SEA.

Ch. LOUIS, 4 US 29.—In consequence of the yellow fever at New Orleans and the establishment of a quarantine at most of the ports below Cairo, Captain Scudder announces that the Anchor Line will send out but one boat per week until further notice.

## Drowned Himselt.

Pacoria, ILIS, July 29 .- While in state of temporary mental aberration, produced by business troubles, F. W. Bachman, an extensive dealer in toys, otions, books and stationary, and a re dent of Peoris for 18 years, drowned himself in the river last evening. He was 48 years old and leaves a wife and

Body Found.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Eclipse, at Denver, Col

A Cloudless Atmosphere Favors th Observation.

--- Observations at Various

fron Works Goes Up for \$275,000. A Sharp Fight with the Indians-

Heavy Failure in Cleveland --- Union

The Whole Frontier Up in Arms. Heavy Libel Suit Against Cincinnat

Papers. Bogardus the World's Champio Pigeon Shooter.

England's Eastern Policy Discussed

Press Views of the Question.

the mountains. Towards the north and westward, with these exceptions, the sky was perfect and the atmospheric conditions of a most favorable character for The house tops were thronged, higher buildings being especially in demand a from them the approach of the dark shad ow of totality could be seen as it swept

Time of the first contact was 2:20. De ver time, and ten minutes later the presence of the moon at the edge of the sun was plainly perceptable to an ordin o'clock the sun light had moderated is color. Later on a livid glare overspread longer oppressive, and a light similar to the light flecks of clouds began slowly to

emperature, as a period of totality station was grand in the extreme. five miles distant, and sweeping rapidly gray pall. To the northeastward cloud could be seen bathed in the sunlight and presenting a view of boautiful sunse During a period of the observation th appeared like a huge black ball surrounded by a beautiful circle of light, and as the sunlight suddenly burst forth again the chickens crowed as though

porning had dawned. VICKSBURG, MISS., July 29.—Eclipse visible at 4.31:20; almost total 5.41:48; lost to view 6.40:38; Washington time. LARE CHARLES, LA., July 29 .- Th

clipse began at 2:45 P. M. and ended a 4:45; total duration two hours. Total eclipse occurred at 3:45 P. M. and laster SUCCESSFUL OBSERVATION AT FORT WORTH GALVESTON, TEXAS, July 29.-The

News' special from Fort Worth says cessful. The observation was taken with the corona, cuspis, moon, limbs and all the contacts but the last, which the heavy clouds rendered a partial failure. Pive photographs were obtained. First contact, 3 12:25; second, 4 18:20; third, 4.21:24 fourth, 5.19:36; Washington time. Th totality lasted 2 minutes and 42 seconds. The News' special from Wepalestine Orange and other points, says that there were successful observations taken at

# those places.

CINCINNATI. July 29.- Extensive pres arations had been made at the Cincinnat Observatory to take observations of the eclipse to-day, but a few minutes befor the time of the contact dark clouds came up from the west and completely ob

New Oaleans, July 29 .- Here there was an opportunity for observing only partial eclipse, the view being entirely becure by clouds from 4:30 to 6 P. M.

AT PALESTINE, TEXAS.

UNFAVORABLE WEATHER ALL OVER THE

New York, July 29.—Successful ob-pervations of the eclipse were generally prevented throughout the Eastern States by unfavorable weather.

NASHVILLE, July 29 .- The weather Massivitize, July 29.—The weather was unfavorable for; an observation of the eclipse. The first contact, 56 minutes past 3,0 clock, was soon after obscured by a mass of clouds, and only occasional glimpses could be had during the transit. The middle and end of the eclipse were obscured by clouds.

NEW ORLEARS, July 29.—The body of an unknown woman was found floating to the river to-day. On her left hand the solar eclipse were generally success of Tusean, at the was a plain gold ring marked "E. V. A."

with all observation until near the last contact. The following observations are furnished by Prof. D. P. Tidd, of Wash-

ington: First external contact at 433.06 1-10; second internal contact 5.38.32 3-10; third internal catact 5.40.57 9-10; fourth external contact, 6.40.25 6-10. The record is in Washing-5.40:7 3-10; fourth external contact, 6.40:25 6-10. The record is in Washing-ton time. Prof. Tidd made a careful search for the supposed intra-mercurial plaues with a four-inch telescope, but none was seen. The clouds were so dense

The Grandeur of the Phenomenon

search for the supposed intra-mercurial plauet with a four-inch telescope, but none was seen. The clouds were so dense that no object whatever could be seen. Near the sun the corona was very brilliant. Several drawings were secured and photographs taken. Prof. Tidd was and photographs taken. Prof. Tidd was guarantee respecting Asistic-Turkey, says there is room for contention; that observations.

Sr. Lous. At St. Lous.

Sr. Lous. July 29.—Prof. Woodward of Washington University, made observations of the eclipse here this afternoon, but as the meridian time determined by observations of the sun here and not Washington time was used, and for other reasons, he does not claim for them any scientific importance. The first contact was made at a point in the sun's limb, at 3 hours, 35 minutes and 42 seconds. The last contact was made at a point in the sun's limb, at 5 hours, 35 minutes and 32 seconds from the north point of the sun's limb, at 5 hours, 35 minutes and 32 seconds. Duration of the sclipse 2 hours, 1 minute and 29½ seconds. Eighty-two onehundredths of the sun's disk was obscured. The phenomena attracted universal attention, and the streets, windows and house tops were crowded with interested spectators, who with smoked glass and other appliances and sparatus, patiently watched the various phases of the eclipse from beginning to end.

A CLEAR SEX AT RAWLIMS. he eclipse from beginning to end.

RAWLINS, WY., July 29.—The weather to-day was fine, sky clear and the observation a perfect success. Edison's experiments with a tasimeler were quite satisfactory. Dr. Draper, of New York, succeeded in obtaining several photographs of the sun during the eclipse. Prof. Watson of Ann Arbor, and Mr. Norman

tally different, the Corona being ten times brighter this time than the one in 1871, showing a great variation of the bright-ness of the Corona between the two maximums and minimum periods of the sur spots. He obtained a faint photograph of the continuous spectrum of the sur

MILWAUKER, Wis., July 29.— The sclippe was observed at the Milwaukee College Observatory by Prof. Charles S. Farmer and other scientists. The few

AN UNSATE PACTORY OBSERVATION.
CORSICANA, T.:XAS, July 29.—The
condition of the weather at this point
were such that very imperfect observations were made. The first control was
not noted on account of the clouds; although with difficulty the second and
third contacts were registered. The totality begun at 4.29:48 and ended at
6.23:19. The Aureola was tolerably well
defined, but the Corona was too much obscured to be sketched. A few red flame;
were seen just before the totality ended.
6.00US AT ST. PAUL.

GLOUDS AT ST. PAUL. GLOUDS AT ST. PAUL.

St. PAUL, July 29.—The clouds prevented a complete observation of the eclipse, the first contact was obtained within one second of calculated time, at the time of the greatest obscurity, at 4 o'clock and 8 minutes, when the sun was eight tenths covered. The sun was wholly covered with dense clouds, and the last contact was also lost.

CRICAGO GETS A PAYORALIE VIEW.

CRICAGO July 29.—The eclipse was

Chicago, July 29.—The eclipse was seernable here under favorable condi ions, but observations were only taken

### THE INDIAN WAR. A Two Hours' Fight With the

HELENA, MONT., July 29.—Lieutenait Wallace overtook and fought the Indians who committed the recent murders at the mouth of Bear Creek, on the morth fork of Clear Water, on Sunday, July 21st, killing six and wounding three. Among the killed was Tababor, their chief. They also killed 23 head of stock and captured 31 head. The Indians consisten bucks and two squaws. Lieut. Wallace's party numbered thirteen soldiers and two citizens. No creualties on our side except the wounding of a few horses. The fight lasted two hours.

Washington, July 29.—The U.S. In-Washinotow, July 29.—The U. S. Indian agent at Lembi, Idsho, writes to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs announcing the murder by two or more Indians belonging to Lembi agency of Bannock John, an old Indian well known in that section as a desperado. It appears that Bannock John murdered a white man a few weeks ago on Camas Prairie, and the Indians feared retaliation on the part of the whites. News reached one of the Indian camps that ten of their number were murdered by whites in Round Valley while hunting. After hearing of this alanghter the blame was laid on Bannock John, and a few of the Indians formed a conspiracy for his assassination, which was successfully carried out. conspiracy for his assassinat was successfully carried out.

Shot to Death.

JACKSONVILLE, ILLS., July 29.—About nidnight last night Isaac Hammel rode up to John Angelos' farm house, a few miles south of this city, and asked to see Angelos' daughter. Angelos refused per-mission, at the same time ordering his son James, aged 14 years, to shoot Ham-mel. The son took down an old shot-gun mel. The son took down an old shot-gun loaded with slugs and discharged the coa-tents into Hammel's head, killing him instantly. The father and son were both

Austriaus; Across the Frontier VIENNA, July 29. — The Austrian roops crossed the frontier into Bosnis troops crossed the frontier into this morning without encountering any difficulties. Arch Duke John Salvator, FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Her Eastern Policy—An Impor-tant Parliamentary Debate.

London, July 29.—Debate on Lord Hartington's resolution, against the Gov-ernment and Eastern policy, which be-gins to-night in the House of Commons, is regarded as the most important for

crease the otterness in the House of Commons Lord Hartington moved his resolution, which received cheering on the Liberal side, especially among the Radicals. Lord
Hartington said a very inadequate idea
of the treaty was to be derived from the
mere contrasts of its provisions with
those of the treaty of San Stefano. Russia previous to the war made denands approved them nor urged them upor Turkey. He said he didn't make a seri the Conservative party accepted the amendment of Mr. Plunkett, he said they

amendment of ar. Fundate, he said was approved the conduct of the Liberals, who throughout endeavored to induce the government to refrain from war.

Lord Hartington greatly approved of the treaty of Berlin as, although not a final settlement, it left the future of the Turkish Dominions to be determined by alteral causes, unjudiquenced by forsion and demonstrated that the government's utterances up to the close of the war showed that they were of the same opinion. He pointed to the tripartite treaty of 1876, to show the impossibility of binding posterity by a guarantse. By the present Convention the government had advanced the time of the conflict, supposing there was to be one by one hundred years. In the House of Lords this evening there was a sharp nersonal discussion

there was a sharp personal discussion between Granville and Beaconsfield, rela-tive to the latter's attack on Gladstone. Beaconsfield defended his conduct. Sal-Beaconsfield defended his conduct. Sal-isbury incidentally expressed a belie that the Russians would evacuate Turkey rithin the alloted period.

Bold Bad Man.

Bold Bad Man.

Darsoir, Mich, July 28.—A young woman and her child arrived in this city this morning from Cincinnati, and began making inquiries, anxiously claiming she is the lawfully wedded wife of the recently famous Dr. Bernhardt-Marheinecke, and that the child is his legitimate off-spring. Marheinecke is a smooth-takening, nice-appraring young man, who last winter married Miss Inex Sexton at her home in Grand Banide and size disconwinter married Miss Inex Sexton at her home in Grand Rapide, and after dispos-ing of her money and wardrobe, treated her so cruelly that she was obliged to leave him, and being in destitute circum-stances, was forced to go on the Vaude-ville stage as an operatic vocalist. Mar-heinecke is said to be at Ypasianti ped-dling Bibles, and thither the claimant went this evening, with blood in her eye.

Polition in Bankenntey.

results of seventeen bucks and two aquaws. Lieut. Wallace's party numbered thirteen solliers and two cliticess. No cesualties on our side except the wounding of a few horses. The fight lasted two hours.

San Francisco, July 29.—San Diego dispatch: A telegram from Campo last night says that a runner arrived from Lower California with news that Pedro Badelle had attacked the official at San Rafael, killing one soldier and wounding another, and that the whole frontier is up in arms.

Lole 29.—The ILS In cured with the exception of \$3,000. He owes \$60,000 to Mrs. McVickers and \$35, 000 to various Eastern parties. At present the theatre will be run ra heretofor by McVicker, and all the contracts that have been made with dramatic trouper will be carried out.

Jay Cooke's Creditors.

Jay Cooke's Creditors.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The creditors of the Jay Cooke estate held an adjourned meeting to-day. The Trustees submitted a plan for the speedy settlement of the estate by means of an appraisement, on which basis scrip is to be taken in exchange for the asset, to be issued pro rata among the creditors. The sense of the meeting was that the best thing to be done was to dispose of the estate as quickly as possible, so that the enormous expense necessary to its vast details may be stopped. It was finally agreed that the plan submitted by the Trustees be printed and a copy sent to each creditor for approvalor rejection.

Annual Convention of Teachers NEW YORK, July 29.—The ninth an nual Convention of the German-Ameri can Teachers' Association was held in Turner Hall this afternoon. One hun-dred and sixty-five delegates from all parts of the Union were present. They were welcomed by Mayor Ely.

## FIRE RECORD.

TOLEDO, July 29.—The extensive livery stable of Cox, Davis & Yaeger was burned this morning. The stock and most of the building were saved. Loss \$7,000; fully insured.

The Washington Rioters

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Several of the rioters were arraigned in the police court to-day, and John Graham, prominent in disturbances, was sent to juil for three months; Cohen who was arrested Saturday night, is regarded as a leading agitator, was not ready for trial and the

night, is regarded as a leading agitator, was not ready for trial and the case was postponed until to morrow. It is not believed there will be any further trouble. The police authorities continue to take extra precautions to prevent breaches of the peace.

Mr. Hill, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, has published a card concerning the work of excavation for the new Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in which he says: I understand that the rate paid contractors is from \$1 to \$125 per day. If on account of the scarcity of employment, a sufficient number are willing to work for these wages, it is their right to do so, and no one has the right to, or should seek to deter them from so doing. I will, so far as I am permitted by the law, see that the work is let so that workmen may have fair wages and prompt pay, but if by violence, and riot the workmen are prevented from making their contract or fulfalling them when made, the effect will be to delay the work and thus deprive willing workmen of the concettinity of accounting the present of the concettinity of accounting the present of the concettinity of accounts in the present of the concettinity of accounts in the present of the concettinity of accounts of the concettinity work and thus deprive willing workmen of the opportunity of earning their bread

GALVESTON, July 29.—A Ness special,
San Antonio official information, from
the border, says: The Mexican government is organizing the inhabitants, both
Indians and Mexicans, into companies to
operate against the Americans. The
most notorious characters on the border
hold commission from the Mexican government. Oralo, a notorious raider, is in
command of a company near Newtown. ernment. Oralo, a notorious raider, is in command of a company near Newtown, on the Mexican side, above Pedros Negros. The Kickapoo Indians have been enrolled to defend the town of Saragossa sgainst MacKensie, should he follow the raiders across the Rio Grande to that place. There is an almost cessation of iriendly relations between American and Maxican effects.

Mexican officers.
The Porcenir, a Mexican paper at Piedras Negros announces that Col. Muncis has ample force to destroy the Gringos.

Ice Water Not Yellow Fever. MEMPHIS, July 28.—The tow boat John Porter, about which reports have been published for the past few days that part of the crew died at Vicksburg of yellow fever and the balance deserted yellow fever and the balance descrited the boat at Arkansas City, arrived opposite this city this morning, and was boarded by the Health Officer, who found only one man out of a crew of 26 unfit for duty. The Captain reports that three men died at Vicksburg, and that death was caused by too free use of ice water

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Dr. William J. Sheed, of Nashville, entered statis in Clin-chanti Enquirer for \$20,000, and against the Commercial for \$10,000 for alleged libel in publishing articles saying that Sneed had eloped with the wife of a citi-zen of Nashville.

Failure of the Union Iron Works -Liabilities \$275,000 CLEVELAND, July 29.—The Union Iron Works Company made an assignment to-day to J. M. Sanders, Jr., Attorney. Lia-bilities, \$275,000; assetts, \$100,000. This company employed one thousand men and had extensive mills in the Eigh-teenth Ward. The immediate cause of the failure was the inability of some of the heaviest debtors to meet the paper due.

Weather Indications. JWAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30—1 a. M.

Washington, D. C., July 25-1 a. M.)
FRORAMILTIES.
For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, partly
cloudy weather with occasional rain,
winds mostly Southerly, nearly stationary temperature, and pressure for Lower
Lake Region rainy followed by partly
cloudy weather, colder North East vering to warmer South East, winds stationary or falling barometer.

CHICAGO, July 29.—John Johnston, a member of the Board of Trade and busi-ness sgent for his cousin, Amos Wilkins hay left the cuty suddenly, being in debt to Mr. Wilkins to the amount of \$10,000 or \$12,000. He leaves a letter acknowledging his unlaithfulness to the trust reposed in him, charging his downfall to reckles epeculations, and promising in time to make good the amount.

## POLITICAL.

EVANSVILEE, July 29.-Wm. Heilman telegraphs the Journal, from Liverpool, that he accepts the nomination for Con-gress tendered by the First District, Re-

Marine News.

London, July 29.—The steamers Sardi-man, Montreal, Hausa, Mars, State of Georgia, Devon and Atlantic, from New Ork, arrived out. NEW YORK, July 20 .- Arriveders Devonia, Glasgow and The Queen

from Liverpool. Kentucky Regulators at Their Work of Death.

Work of Death.

Louisville, July 29.—Saturdsy night a hand of so called regulators, of Robertson county, 35 in number, visited the house of John Dayton, a respectable farmer, and killed him, and also burned the house of the towm Marshal, M. T. Alivett.

Those Pigeons All Right. New Your, July 29.—The carrier pigeons started from Columbus, Ohio, on Friday last have arrived home. The prims will not now be awarded.

Rate on Fourth Class Freight. CHICAGO, July 29.—The general freight agents to day raised the rate on fourth class freight from Chicago to New York to 25 cents per hundred pounds.

Privasurgi, July 29.— Petroleum — Crude unsettled at \$1 22½ at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined dull at 10½c Philadelphia delivery.

CHARLES E. DWIGHT, PRACTICAL CHEMIST,

is prepared to make careful and complete analyses of Iron Ores, Limestones, Mineral Waters, etc.

LABORATORY, COR. 24TH and CHAPLING STR., WHEELING, W. VA.